# Abstract 108

## INTERMEDIATE AGE-RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION PROGRESSION: A 6-YEAR PROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is a progressive condition that affects the macula, which is responsible for central vision.
AMD can be classified into three stages: early, intermediate and late. Intermediate AMD is a risk factor for progression to advanced stages, but rates of progression may vary between individuals.
Predicting individual risk is advantageous for programming timely, more effective treatment
and for patient stratification into future clinical trials. Clinical and OCT biomarkers investigation are crucial for a better understanding of the disease progression.

We have conducted a prospective and noninterventional study for following patients with iAMD during 6 years. Optical coherence tomography parameters related with drusen, hyper-refective foci (HRF), presence of incomplete retinal pigment epithelial and outer retinal atrophy (iRORA) and ellipsoid zone (EZ) status were explored at the baseline. Patients were classified at the end of the follow-up period according to their progression.

A total of 135 patients were enrolled into the study. Progression rate was analysed after 2 and 6 years, 30.4% and 60,7% were the results, respectively. The final study progression for neovascular AMD was 17% and for cRORA 22%. OCT parameters more related to progression were: iRORA, EZ status, drusen area and HRF. Clinical aspects were also studied. Only one eye, whose contralateral eye was being injected with anti-VEGF drug, progressed to neovascular disease.

Prospective studies are welcome concerning AMD progression since the combination of clinical and OCT characteristics can help to understand the disease. The presence of iRORA and EZ disruption was associated with a higher risk of progression to complete RORA.